



the Journeyman House Carpet-weavers of the city of Fort Wayne, in the Court House, on next Wed., 5th, and at 6 o'clock P.M., for the considering the justice and propriety of the wages, and improving the same if necessary. As it is not the desire of the movement to enter into any measures, without consulting with their employers and fellow citizens; it is their wish that the citizens should meet upon that occasion who can make it convenient; and after the formulation of the meeting, an invitation will be given to those who wish, to debate the question, of the justice or the propriety of any of the measures proposed.

By order of a meeting of the Journeyman housecarpet-weavers and Journeymen.

F. R. RANDOLPH,

J. JOHNSON,  
Committee of arrangement.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 9th 1844.

## FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.  
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

"A Temperance Lecture will be delivered This Evening in the Presbyterian Church, by Mr. Bernard. The choir belonging to the church will attend.

The Coos Skinner.—By a prospectus in another column it will be seen that Chapman proposes to commence another volume of the *Cost-Skinner* about the middle of April. The former volumes rendered good service in the democratic cause, and we hope the forthcoming one may be extensively circulated. Subscribers' names will be received at this office.

## MORE COONERY ON THE SUBJECT OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Three hundred legal voters deprived of their right of suffrage by whig election inspectors!—At a recent special election in New Orleans, for Senator, the whigs elected their candidate by about 60 majority, over which they crowded hustily, and held it up as proof that Clay would carry the state of Louisiana, and be the next President. When the facts are made known—the when the daring manner in which the whigs trampled under foot the rights of hundreds of citizens to procure this result—are known, it will be seen that the victory is a meagre one indeed, and one which will cover the whig party with everlasting infamy.

The whig inspectors of elections, prompted by the Clay Club, by whom the plan was concocted, deplored more than 300 naturalized citizens of their right of suffrage!—

These voters had been all legally naturalized and many of them had voted at previous elections; their papers had been granted by a whig judge, and were filed in the usual form; but the inspectors declared them insufficient, and rejected the votes. Some suspicious being excited that the papers (being granted by a whig) might have been purposedly and fraudulently made out in an informal manner, the Attorney General and Judge Marion were immediately consulted, and both gave written opinions, that the papers were good, and the citizens entitled to vote. These opinions were unceremoniously rejected by the whig inspectors, and the refusal to receive the votes adhered to. Three hundred citizens were thus deprived of their right of suffrage, to enable the whigs to elect their candidate, and to give them an opportunity of grafting their list into the naturalized citizens. This party frequently arrogates to itself the title of the law and order party, with how much reason? this was a outrage on the dearest rights of their fellow citizens this flagrant injustice was quickly submitted to. But the democrats are a law-abiding people, and the aggrieved feel convinced that the legal tribunals of their adopted country will protect them and redress their wrongs. We understand proceedings will be forthwith commenced against the election inspectors for their wanton and arbitrary course.

The New Orleans Herald quotes the following opinions of Chief Justice Marshall to show the rights of the voters, and prove the illegality of the course of their oppressors. The whigs usually affect the most profound veneration for the opinions of Chief Justice Marshall, but in this case they did not scruple to trample them under foot; even his opinions availed nothing in preventing the consummation of this seduction-conspiracy to disenfranchise the devoted naturalized citizens:

"In the case of Pratt, 4 Peters, 303. 'The act of the court admitting Pratt as a citizen was a judgment of the court, and the court cannot look behind it and inquire what testimony it was pronounced. The various acts on the subject of naturalization submit the decision upon the rights of aliens to courts of record. They are to receive testimony, to compare it with the law, and to judge on both law and fact. If their judgment is entered in record in legal form, it gives full inquiry; and like every other judgment, is complete evidence of its validity.'

Mr. Stark, v. Chesapeake Co., 7 Cranch, 420. the court unanimously declared, "It need not appear by the record of naturalization that all the requisites prescribed by law for the admission of aliens to the rights of citizenship have been complied with." The judgment of the court admitted the alien to become a citizen, it is concluded that all the prerequisites have been complied with."

Thus we see that the rascals practice in 1840 not to be excused again, with even more desperation, if possible, in 1844. But the cause have circumcised the game too soon—they have shown the slaves out so early that their base designs will not only avail them nothing, but must in act on themselves, and prove eventually ben fitful to the democrats.

All they have gained by the operation is the election of one Senator, whose seat he dare claim it—will be contested by his

opponent. The inspectors have rendered themselves liable not only to impeachment, but also to a civil action for damages, in each case where a legal voter was denied his right to vote. The result is to be hoped will show these picks of morality and decency—these friends of law and order!—that honesty is the best policy!

The whigs of this country should hold another convention immediately and pass some more flattering resolutions on the subject of naturalized voters. They would be exceedingly appropriate just at this time.

YAN BUREN IN THE SOUTH.—At the Louisiana Democratic convention on the 1st January, a vote by states was taken on the subject of the next Presidency. It stood—Van Buren 57, Calhoun 30. Van Buren was then unanimously and by acclamation declared the first choice of the democracy of Louisiana for President, and Calhoun the second choice, and the delegates to the Baltimore convention were instructed to vote accordingly. A series of resolutions, being a able exposition of the principles of the party, were adopted, and the convention adjourned. The unanimous harmony, good feeling and enthusiasm pervaded the meeting and characterized its proceedings. The Little Magician is deservedly popular in every part of the Union; the real demagogue every where feel that they owe it to him and to themselves to make friends for the old man used to defeat him in 1840. That has gone forth, the people are determined that Van Buren shall be their next President, and next fall they will carry their high resolve into effect.

Pennsylvania vote for Van Buren.—An immense Democratic gathering convened at Harrisburg on the 18th inst., and unanimously recommended Van Buren and the son as the choice of the people of the Keystone State for President. The whigs have been flattery themselves that divine mission of Pennsylvania; that Van Buren was not their choice and would not receive their votes.

Thus, like most other whig publications, resemble "the baseless fabric of a vision," and the indomitable demagogue of that great state, will, at the next election annihilate country, and leave not a wreck behind!

MISSISSIPPI.—Hon. Jossa Spright (democrat) has been elected U.S. Senator from Mississippi, in place of Mr. H. Hammon (Whig) whose term of service expires on the 4th March next.

At the late whig convention in Indianapolis, Oliver H. Smith, the ex-Senator, and author of "the other side of fact," expressed his deep regret that he saw "so few foreigners in attendance." Probably they had been from New Orleans, and not exactly approving of the way 300 of their fellow citizens were distinguished by the whigs of that city, thought it best to keep aloof from such a dangerous party.

Oliver also thought "a different treatment than what had been practised ought to be extended to these people." Very true. As an act of justice the whigs should treat the naturalized citizens better than they have done; but they need not expect to get their votes by it. The naturalized citizens have got so much opposition in the old world that they naturally attach themselves to that party here which advocates the most liberal measures. Hence they are nearly all democrat.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—We have received from Hon. E. A. Hannegan a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Merrick for the reduction of postage.

Section 1—Provides that the postage on each letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, for any distance under 100 miles, shall be 5 cents; over 100 miles 10 cents, and an additional 5 or 10 cents for every extra quarter of an ounce.

2. Newspapers not exceeding 100 square inches may be sent to subscribers living in the same county free of postage; out of the county, not exceeding 100 miles, half a cent, and over 100 miles one cent postage. Editors to furnish the department with a list of all papers mailed by them; in default of which their papers will be charged the present rate of postage.

3. Pamphlets, magazines, and every other description of printed matter, to be charged 2 cents, if of no greater weight than an ounce, for less than one hundred miles, and 5 cents if over 100 miles; one cent to be added for each additional ounce.

4. Authorizes the postmaster-general, in case the quantity of printed matter in any post-office should threaten to delay the speed of the mail, to forward the letter bags separately, and send along the papers as soon afterwards as may suit his convenience. (rather an ominous proposition, leaving the newspapers entirely at the mercy of the postmaster general.)

5. Repeals all franking privileges at present enjoyed.

6. Requires all officers of government and postmasters to keep an account of all postage paid by or chargeable to them for letters, &c. relating to the duties of their offices, which shall be allowed to them out of the contingent fund of the bureau to which such officer is attached.

7. The President, Vice President, ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, and the heads of departments may continue to receive and transmit letters and packages free; and members of Congress to transact public documents as heretofore.

8. Members of Congress may receive letters or packages not exceeding two ounces in weight free. All postage charged to them for packages exceeding two ozs., relative to their legislative duties, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to which they belong.

9. Allows members of Congress, instead of franking privilege, a number of free stamps equal to five per day for their whole term of service, to be delivered to them at the commencement of each session. Every letter to which such stamp is attached, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to be free of postage. The excess over the half ounce to be chargeable.

10. Prohibits (or attempts to) the establishment of private express for the conveyance of valuable matter, under a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars.

11, 12, 13, and 14 provide penalties for all officers, captains, and heads on steamboats or ships, foreign or American, and owners, managers, &c. of rail roads or stage lines, which shall carry any letters or other valuable matter, singly or in packages, or any agent or messenger of a private express line; also for all persons transmitting letters or packages, by any conveyance other than the mail.

15 and 16 relate to forwarding the mail on steamboats.

17. Defines "available matter" to mean all letters, magazines and pamphlets not exceeding 2 oz. in weight; bound books excepted. A traveller is reasonably permitted to have and take with him or her, for his or her own use, any book, pamphlet, magazine or newspaper!"

[This is a very wise and liberal provision; one for which the people of this free country can never be sufficiently thankful to their masters. If a man is lucky enough to have a book, magazine or newspaper (Whether he have paid the printer or not) the government will graciously permit him to carry it with him when travelling, without exacting postage—providing he do not lend it to a friend; as the permission only extends to these articles when taken for his or her own use.

The first nine sections of this bill are not well enough worded, and would, if adopted, probably meet the wishes of those who desire a reduction of postage, and at the same time not diminish the receipts of the department. But the remainder of the bill is highly objectionable, and contains many other features to which the people of these United States will never submit. It is entirely out of the question for the general government to seek to exercise the arbitrary power herein proposed, of prohibiting individuals, and owners or agents of railroad cars, steam boats or stages, from carrying what they please to term "valuable matter."

As well might they attempt to prohibit the transportation of my particular article of merchandise being served upon Mr. Hugh Morgan, M. P. for Westmeath, a protestant of large fortune, and on Sir Richard Nagle's Catholic.

The contest between the Longue and the Landlords continues. The latter have been making an effort to shake off the burthen which has so long been imposed upon them.

The subject of the payment of the Roman Catholic Clergy by the state continues to be discussed by the English press. The Times is at the head of the party which advocates the imperative necessity of the measure.

The crown Solicitor has addressed a formal notice to Mr. O'Connell, Muster, Steele Gray, Barnett, Duffy, Ray, the Rev. J. Tierney, and even to the Rev. P. J. Tyrell, who are no more, than their fit will be held at the bar in the court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday, the 16th inst.

## SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Britannia* at Boston Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, we have laid upon papers to the 4th January, inclusive.

The King of Holland, William Frederick Count of Nassau, is dead.

Madame Catalini is dead. She was 59 years of age, and her last a fortune of \$22,000.

The President's Message has been very auspiciously analyzed. It has given little satisfaction on the other side of the water.

The state of trade in Manchester, and the Manufacturing districts generally, is improving; and the London Times of the 4th, in article advocating a more open and extensive system of international trade, represents the general result of the trade circuitous as highly favorable.

Great distress prevails in London, and various remedies have been proposed to relieve it.

The distress is not perhaps greater than at mid-autumn of the year, nor is it confined in London—every great town in the three kingdoms sharing with it.

In much of the内地 still illness in the agricultural districts.

Almost every person

who we take up contains an account of the destruction of property by this process.

IRELAND.

The *Newly Telegraph* reports of the improvements in the North of Ireland, that every opportunity to be met with has his hands full of work, and that wages had increased full 30 per cent.

The resistance to the collection of poor rates in Ireland, though manifested for a time.

In the Castlereagh Union,

the Guardians are in debt on account of the

new government known to us,

the reputation of our country of neutrality,

is higher than ever in the world—

exalted stations, previously filled with honor

and renown—have suffered eclipse and humiliations.

And now that energy has renewed its

hired career to achieve a success which ended so deplorably, a most distressing, heart

sickening incident attends the completion of the

very first structure dedicated to such unhappy

purposes. We find sincere sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers, under the aspect of an account of which we copy from the *Richmond Enquirer* and *Comptroller*, but it creation to hold a meeting, and to

accommodate the purveyors of intoxicating liquors to which they are subjected.

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CORNWALL.

The commercial accounts received by the Extra Overland Mail, when arrived in London on Wednesday last, are very favorable, both as relates to India and China, and strengthen the hopes already entertained of a great extension of trade with those countries, and consequently, of a long continuance of our present manufacturing and commercial prosperity, which in a great measure arises out of the improved state of the trade with the east. These papers, amongst others, make an official reply of the Imperial Commissioner Keyling, at Canton, to a complaint made by the British consul at the request of Mr. Coughridge, an American merchant of misconduct on the part of one of the Hong merchants, which seems to have pleased, and, consequently, of a long continuance of our present manufacturing and commercial prosperity, which in a great measure arises out of the improved state of the trade with the east. 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## POLITICS IN OREGON.

Under the above striking caption we find the following paragraph in an exchange paper. The truth of it will not be doubted by any one acquainted with the enthusiastic GILPIN. It is a pretty thing in politics—equally gratifying to both parties—partaking, as it does, more of the romance of patriotism than of the prejudices of party.—*Missionary.*

"In one of the Prairie sketches of the *Phœnix*, we find related an incident of a patriotic character, which occurred at Rock Independence. On the remarkable rock, says the writer, in the course of the interview, we painted the name of Henry Clay in large letters. Our paint was a bold mixture of powder, Buffet's gesso and glue which resists the action of the rain and wind with great tenacity. This was on the 23d of July, and when we returned in September, we found we had found the name of Martin Van Buren in letters three times as large, placed over our inscription, "By Wm. Gilpin." Gilpin was some two or three years since editor of the *St. Louis Argus*, and followed as unit in company with young Lion. He most, the topographical connoisseur. Erasing the name of Clay on the Rock he determined not to be untrue in advancing the interests of his party, and up went Martin Van Buren, in mammoth capitals, over the head of Henry Clay. History shows how war was once carried into Africa, and this chapter may record how policies have been promulgated in the Rocky Mountain."

It will be seen in our congressional column that several movements were made in reference to Oregon. A bill was brought in by Mr. Nugent of Missouri with a view to its settlement, and referred to his committee. Mr. Owen of Indiana offered a joint resolution, the object of which was to have England notified according to the treaty, that the arrangement permitting coaling' occupancy by her on our territory, should terminate at the end of the specified term. This is the business way of proceeding to bring up the question between the United States and Great Britain, as to the title to Oregon, finally to an issue. It is important that this joint should pass both houses soon, so that before the Congress adjournes on the 4th of March 1846 we may have an opportunity of legislating in regard to Oregon, untrammelled by all creatures.—*Globe.*

**TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.**  
PROPOSALS FOR THE 3D. v. cr.

## The Coon Skinner.

There is no doubt but that the coming Presidential election of the Federal Whigs will complete their extirpation from our country. In God and our Country the forces of preparation are already leashed, but to see them here, at least making efforts, which if not timely met by corresponding action on the part of the democratic party, will not only undo all that was accomplished by our brilliant victory of last year, but place it beyond the power of the democratic party to regain the ship of state, so nobly headed, and skillfully steered by those just now into safety.

"A few hours, we thought the tremendous amount of British gold which were expected in the fraudulent elections of 1840 will be again advanced by the British bondholders and stockholders but the nobles of this country will not yield their heads. Money has been liberally subscribed to help forward the Purchase for Henry Clay. In other words, to purchase the charters of a most momentous Bank to control the people. In due time would consequently fall the evils under which the country has groaned a few years past. It matters not with the federalists how often the people have groaned and suffered, their Bank, or their party principles, will not make them cease to do it. A very wealthy Slave owner, in a Bank, a High Sheriff, a Assistant to the Deptt., Parishes and districts, call him out of stock of good is still large, citizens, especially now."

At a large sale had yesterday, in this city, at least an attempt will be made to review all the horrors and miseries of 1840. We can afford, because it has already been tried, but failed. But that the same lying publications are to be circulated, that now lies no one to invent, old ones reprinted, and new ones to country gentlemen, who are under the funds of the federalists, are well willing to believe. Nay, it can be announced by *fidelity* distinguished federal whig in public, and is further proved by some of the agents employed. What then is the duty of the Democratic Party? Is it not to meet falsehood with fact? Is it not to meet up to the position by arguments, facts, and documents, so far as possible, before the people? and then exterminate their own judgments? Is it not to reason with them rather than attempt to drag them out of their senses by sonorous jargon?

Small we then to the work! The editors of the *Sentinel* will not fail to publish their paper, so far as their human abilities will permit, for the sake of their countrymen to say, whether, in doing what they believe they will admit to be their duty, will not mince.

We propose to commence the publication of an *extra* sheet, he called the *Constitution*, commencing about the middle of April, and to continue six months, or to the Presidential election.

We are a wary lot, some of our party have joined to the fate of the paper. This is but a trifling sacrifice. From experience, we are satisfied with it. What if it were called by our opinions? It is mere matter of taste only.—*A. G. Miller.*

We desire then that our friends will take the pains that they did last year, and as much more as they think the cause demands, to get us into the field, but the money must not be sent till the first of April. Then we should like to have it so as to send a large edition to each county in the state.

## PREMIUMS.

A copy of the *Star of Cash* will be given to the person sending us the largest list of subscribers. One copy 6 miles 0 rd.  
Two copies 12 miles 40 rd.  
Four copies 18 miles 80 rd.

Five copies 24 miles 120 rd.  
Six copies 30 miles 160 rd.

N.B. We desire that persons should club together and have the whole number of papers printed to save them rapidly, and supply them with the earliest intelligence.

Our contemporaries will lay an enormous obligation by giving the above a few injections which fair men shall always be recognized when occasion offers.

Subscriptions will be received at the Fort Wayne Station Office.

J. H. WALLACE,  
J. W. DAWSON,  
**Attorneys at Law,**

PORT WAYNE, Ia.

Office in the second story of Hough & Barnett's Brick on Columbia street.

## SAW LOGS WANTED.

THE Manufacturer will pay the highest price for any quantity of good Saw Logs delivered on the back of the Gun-barrel at any point in the timber country. The gun-barrel is intended to give the full value for all logs, and will pay in goods or lumber at the lowest prices those having lumber value. All lumbering operations are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens.

F. M. EDGALL,  
Aqueduct Mills,  
Port Wayne, Feb. 3, 1844.

## Advertiser's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Townsend, Jr., late of W. E. Brown, late of the firm of W. E. Brown, late of the firm of Townsend & Co., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them for settlement. The said estate is solvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Jan. 20, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Townsend, Jr., late of Allen & Townsend, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them for settlement. The said estate is solvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Jan. 20, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Britton, Jr., late of Allen & Townsend, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them for settlement. The said estate is solvent.

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Jan. 20, 1844.

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## New GOODS.—Hamilton & Williams.

On the north side of Columbia street, opposite the City Hall.

We are receiving and opening their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS. They have now on hand a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

consisting in part of the following: 500 pieces Prints of best styles and well selected pictures, from \$5 to \$20 each per yard. An extensive assortment of house furniture, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, and Buttons, with a general assortment of Laces, Ribbons, Shawls, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. English and French Merinoes.

A full assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand; also HARDWARE and QUEENSWARE.

H. & W. have just received an extensive assortment of best JEWELLERY, consisting in part of 16,000 diamonds, 4,000 gold bars, 3,000 the square bar, suitable for hardware tools, with a general assortment of nail rods, head, small round iron, &c.

100 boxes Philanthropic GLASS, including all sizes just received. All of which will be sold wholesale or retail at VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. All kinds of PRODUCE being at the highest prices.

### Cash for Wheat.

Will at all times be paid by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, delivered at their Mill one hundred feet in the rear of their Store.

Port Wayne, Nov. 17, 1842.

### Western Merchants with Eastern Prices.

## New Establishment—NEW GOODS.

### CATLIN & MARSH.

MAY be found with an entire new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Leather, &c. &c. which they are now opening at the

### OLD UNITED STATES SALOON,

which has been fitted up as a store. As the printer is waiting for this sketch, and our goods have not yet all come to hand (thanks to the rogues & Merchants below) we must postpone full particulars till the next Sentinel. In the mean time call and examine our stock, which if not quite as heavy as some of our neighbors' will be found to consist of a well selected assortment of Goods suited to the season and the wants of the country.

We had like to have forgot to note that our goods

### Will be Sold very Cheap;

but even if we had, that fact would soon have been made known at the counter.

Port Wayne, Oct. 20, 1842.

### Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!

A splendid Assortment of Cook, Parlor and Box STOVES, of the most approved patterns now in use, for sale at

### WOOD'S New Hardware Establishment,

#### on Calhoun street, one door south of Sanders' Grocery.

#### Pratt's improved Premium Cooking Stoves.

#### Combination do do do

#### Apollo Parlor, Minerva Parlor and Box Stoves,

of all sizes and of the most beautiful castings, and manufactured from the best Scotch Pig Iron. Those wishing any thing in the Stove line will find it much to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

Those who have had the pleasure of examining our stoves will be surprised to find them equal to any thing ever before known in this part of the country.

Persons wanting good stoves would do well to call and examine, as they are prepared to give good bargains.

Sept. 24, 1842.

### Tin, Copper, & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

and we shall endeavor to keep a general assortment of TIN, COPPER, and SHEET IRON of the best quality, and at LOW PRICES.

Brass and English Stove Pipe will be kept on hand and made to order. Also Sheet Iron, Iron Ware, Brass Kettles, Tin Plates, &c. &c. Country goods supplied on the most liberal terms.

All orders faithfully received, and fulfilled with accuracy and dispatch.

Again we say, give us a call if you want GOOD BARGAINS, and don't forget WOODIE'S HARDWARE STORE.

Port Wayne, Oct. 5.

### HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has this week opened a large and extensive assortment of GENERAL HARDWARE, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Joyce, consisting in part of

Nails, wire, bolts, rivets, plates, spikes, &c.

Hammers, hammers, hammers, & nail sets.

Brass and English Stove Pipe will be kept on hand and made to order.

Also Sheet Iron, Iron Ware, Brass Kettles, Tin Plates, &c. &c. Country goods supplied on the most liberal terms.

All orders faithfully received, and fulfilled with accuracy and dispatch.

Again we say, give us a call if you want GOOD BARGAINS, and don't forget WOODIE'S HARDWARE STORE.

Port Wayne, Oct. 5.

### Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinet Makers' Ware.

Including braces, hammers, chisels, mallets, gauges, hammers, rivets, hammers, &c. &c.

Saws of all kinds, &c. &c.

The above goods are brought directly from the importers, and will be sold for GASH and cheaper than before sold in this place. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine.

H. DURRILL,  
Port Wayne, Oct. 7, 1842.

### New Goods, Cheap for Cash.

SAMUEL HANNA & SON and THOMAS HAMILTON have associated themselves together for mercantile purposes, under the firm of

### HANNA, HAMILTON & Co.

They are now opening a large assortment of Goods, comprising every variety of

### Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware, &c.

In Hanna's New Brick Store, corner of Barr and Columbia streets.—They design doing business for Prompt Pay alone, and will sell as low as goods can be had any where in this state. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz.

Broad Cloths, various colors and qualities.

Satinette, Cambric, Flans, tan lines, White and yellowish cotton flannels.

Muslins, circassians, silks, fine muslins.

Calicoes of the latest style, from 10c. a yard.

Brass and blanched shirtings and sheetings.

Lace, &c. &c. and an enormous variety of fancy articles.

Silk and cotton handkerchiefs, towels, &c. &c.

including as large and general an assortment of goods as was ever offered in this city, and which

we will take.

All kinds of Produce, at its highest Price.

Hanna, Hamilton, & Co. having extensive and convenient Warehouses adjoining the Canal, are prepared to do

Storage and Forwarding Business.

which may give strict attention. They will do any business of the kind the country over, and will bring a full return to him who has them with their return.

Port Wayne, Sept. 26, 1842.

### WOOD Wanted in payment for the Sentinel.

Hanna, Hamilton, & Co. having extensive and convenient Warehouses adjoining the Canal, are prepared to do

Storage and Forwarding Business.

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Port Wayne, Sept. 26, 1842.

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which may give strict attention. They will do any business of the kind the country over, and will bring a full return to him who has them with their return.

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# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 4.—No. 32.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

WHOLE NUMBER, 474.

THOMAS TIGAR,  
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.  
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT AND HANNA'S  
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBUS STREET.

TERMS:  
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.  
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when not consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

**LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.**

A list of funds, the note, of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeited or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus \*

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster	Cincinnati
Commercial Bank	do	do
Franklin Bank	do	do
Lafayette Bank	do	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do	do
Bank of Marion	Marion	Massillon
Bank of Circleville	II. Lawrence Cash's	Lawrence
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk	Painsville
Bank of Geauga	do	Zanesville
Bank of Zanesville	Marietta	Marietta
Bank of Marietta*	Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	St. Clairsville	St. Clairsville
Belpointe of St. Clairsville*	Columbus	Columbus
Union Bank	do	do
W. C. Peal	New Lisbon	New Lisbon
Columbian Bank of N. Lisbon	Steubenville	Steubenville
farmers and mechanics bk*	Putman	Putman
Muskingum bank	Dayton	Dayton
Dayton Bank	Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Sandusky	Warren	Warren
Western Reserve bank*	Xenia	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville	Philadelphia
Do do payable in	Louisville	Hopkinsville
Bank of Kentucky*	branch	Bowling Green
branch	branch	Greensburg
branch	branch	Danville
branch	branch	Lexington
branch	branch	Frankfort
Northern bank of Ky*	Mayfield	Lexington
Branch	Lexington	Richmond
do	Richmond	Paris
do	Covington	Covington
do	Louisville	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of all the state of Missouri\* St. Louis.  
All Eastern Banks in good standing according  
to detectives are taken.

**\$25,000**

**Worth of Goods on the Leaf at the  
Old Green Store.**

We are now getting in to our store a "smart" chance of every thing such as the Farmer, Mechanics, and Men about town, and all who use the substantials will want to comfort the inner and outer man when freezing weather draws on. We keep so many kinds and qualities of goods that we will not bore you with a general enumeration. Suffice it to say that at this store you can get almost every thing you ask for. Of course articles we have considerable, and others more, and it is fashionable to blow them and stick up them will give you a spritely.

Feb. 4th 1844.

A. S.

## FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

**ENLARGEMENT OF THE SENTINEL.**

We purpose to enlarge the Sentinel, as early in the spring as the opening of navigation will enable us to get a fresh supply of paper. This enlargement will enable us to present our readers with more columns reading matter than at present, and will make the Sentinel one of the largest—if not the very largest—paper in the State. Our advertising has late encroached too much on the space which ought to be devoted to our readers; we must beg their indulgence a little longer, until we can procure larger paper.

It is our desire to make our sheet interesting to our readers, and to render good service in the approaching contest. Those who are interested in our success, or the success of the cause we advocate, might render us essential aid in increasing the number of our subscribers, and thus enlarging our sphere of usefulness.

Every effort will be used by the Whigs to extend the circulation of their papers and documents, and it becomes the duty of every democrat to meet this movement by corresponding efforts to circulate democratic papers. Let each of our subscribers act as agent, and endeavor to persuade his neighbors to take the Sentinel. With an effort of this kind, our subscription list might easily be doubled.

As the proposed enlargement of the Sentinel will be attended with considerable additional expense, we hope those indebted to us will pay up in season to enable us to carry out our contemplated improvements. We have a very large amount—probably one-half of all we have earned—due us for advertising and job work. It is time it was paid; and we hope those for whom we have worked will not delay making a settlement.

## CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

Two able addresses to the people of Indiana were prepared by the State Convention at Indianapolis on the 8th January last—One on State Affairs, and the other on National politics. These addresses ought to be extensively circulated, and a copy placed in every voter's hand within the state. In view of the great efforts made by the whigs to distribute their publications, it becomes the duty of every democrat to aid in disseminating democratic documents. In this way only can we successfully cope with the efforts of the whigs. Let our citizens see both sides and we have no fear that they will make a correct judgment.

We propose to publish those two addresses on an extra sheet for general circulation, and hope the county democratic committees, and such democrats as may feel able, will furnish themselves with a supply for gratuitous distribution. If a sufficient number of copies be subscribed for, we will furnish them for \$1.25 per hundred—a price barely sufficient to pay for paper and printing.

Those who intend to aid in the undertaking, are requested to inform us as early as practicable of the number of copies they will take, that we may proceed with the work without delay. In this congressional district, we should think 5,000 copies ought to be subscribed for.

**GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, just received by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.**

**CHEESE.—If you want a good article call at A. B. MILLER'S.**

**WOOLEN Shirts and Drawers, both indispensible articles, and may be had at A. B. MILLER'S.**

## THE MUSE.

### THE SEWING CIRCLE.

"I cannot stop to alter words once written."

Reader did you ever go  
Where the ladies met to sew,  
Needle, thimble, thread in hand,  
Old and young, a happy band?  
Take a seat and hear the chat,  
Now of this and then of that,  
Shoes or sofa songs or bread,  
Books or dresses, lace or thread,  
Mesmerism practiced daily,  
Dicken's last, and Charles O'Malley,  
The last wedding, and the bride,  
And a little world beside,  
Works of genius, gems of art,  
Everything must have a part!  
Then just see the fingers fly,

"Mong those threads of every dye,  
Here's a fadless flower is blooming;  
There, a bud no worm's consuming  
Pleasir, would you like to buy?  
Here's a purse you'd better try,  
Filled with Benton mint-drops fair,  
It will make your music rare;  
Or, perhaps you'd like this guard;  
Fairly fingers labored hard,  
Knot by knot the silk to tie,  
Come sir, you had better buy,  
Hark! the door-bell, who is there,  
—Ladies, — Esquire,"

Then's renewed the merry hum;  
Gaily welcomed as they come,  
Father, brother, friend and lover,  
Dick, the statesman, Will the rover,  
Help to swell the careless ring,  
Laugh or chat, or sing or sing;

Time hath wings, the sages say,

Sure to-night he would not stay,  
Soon, full soon the hours come round,

And we are all homeward bound."

Here's a mèlée—great and small,  
Through it rough the entrance hall,  
But the night is dark at best,  
So, kind reader—guess the rest,

### WINTER.

Stern winter spreads a solemn gloom,  
Creation seems to mourn her doom;  
All nature owns her sovereign sway,  
And devastation marks his way.

But soon again shall we behold  
The western sky adorned with gold;  
And soon the joyous birds shall sing,  
And usher in the vernal spring.

Tans like the spring's own youth appears,  
And summer tells that Autumn nears;

When Autumn comes dark clouds arise,  
And each at last with winter dies.

### From the Indiana State Sentinel. VALEDICTORY SPEECH OF LT GOV. BRIGH.

We give below a sketch of the concluding remarks of Lieut. Gov. Bright at the final adjournment of the Senate. We regret that we cannot give the animated and impressive manner, and the glowing words as they fell from the tongue of the speaker. We have rarely, if ever, had a finer treat. When he resumed the Senate as an evidence of his impartiality that he had placed a majority of whigs on several committees—had appointed several of them as chairman of committees, and that so far was he from conscious neglect or partiality, that he had placed every whig member on at least two committees—when he further reminded them that but one of his decisions had been appealed from, and that even that was sustained by the Senate—but especially and notwithstanding the ungrateful treatment he had received at their hands when he concluded by wishing them health, happiness and a safe return to their friends and families—what did not envy the feelings of the Whig Senators who had disregarded common civility by voting against the ordinary resolution of thanks.

In the course of his admirable speech, of which the following is but a mere outline, Mr. Bright in substance said—

"Our Legislative labor for the present session have now closed, and it only remains for me to make the usual announcement, when we shall separate, many of us, perhaps, never to meet again. But before that separation took place, he said, he would embrace the present occasion to make a few remarks, which were unpremeditated and with no arrangement of thought, as he but suddenly wrote out what he had to say. What he now said, however, would be uttered in a spirit of kindness, and he desired that it might be received in the same spirit. He might on this occasion depart from precedent, but he trusted that the peculiar attitude in which he was placed before the country, would plead his justification for so doing—He wished first to notice a practice that usage had almost ripened into a law, and which he had viewed as essentially wrong, but with his limited experience in public life he had deemed as the wiser course (as it would be recollect'd) heretofore to call it to the notice of the Senate, mostly composed of members who were his seniors in years, for their opinion and direction in the matter. He alluded to the practice of presiding officers signing the accoumts of members before the day of adjournment, thereby enabling them to draw their pay and return home before the close of the session. The advice and direction thus sought for had not been given. Consequently, to-day the Senate has been deprived of the attendance of several of its members, and on taking the vote upon some question, not even a quorum was found to be present. It would be borne in mind that to-day, (while he was absent from the chair,) a resolution had been introduced by one of his friends tending to ham theanks of the Senate. He had hoped that all present were his friends, to be could—y with all sincerity, that he admitted them the constituents of the session, & that the unkind feeling against any member of his body. Condon, however, required him to say, that self-respect and his views of justice and propriety had compelled him to view the course and conduct of three of four in no other light than that of pity and contempt. But this was neither the time nor the place to pursue that subject further. The vote on this resolution was equally divided, nineteen voting for and nineteen against. Every Senator, present, agreeing with him politically voted for it, with but one of those who adhered with him, and he the Senator from his own county. Condon, however, required him to say, that self-respect and his views of justice and propriety had compelled him to view the course and conduct of three of four in no other light than that of pity and contempt. But this was neither the time nor the place to pursue that subject further. The vote on this resolution was equally divided, nineteen voting for and nineteen against. Every Senator, present, agreeing with him politically voted for it, with but one of those who adhered with him, and he the Senator from his own county. Condon, however, required him to say, that self-respect and his views of justice and propriety had compelled him to view the course and conduct of three of four in no other light than that of pity and contempt. But this was neither the time nor the place to pursue that subject further. 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the Journeyman House Carpenters, owners of the city of Fort Wayne, in the Court House, on next Wednesday, 5th inst at 6 o'clock P. M.; for the considering the justice and propriety of the wages, and improving the pay received. A general attendance of the Journeyman is expected. As it is not the desire of the Journeyman to enter into any measure, without consulting with their employers and fellow citizens, it is their wish that all the citizens should attend upon that occasion who can make it convenient; and after the formalities of the meeting an invitation will be given to all who wish, to debate the question, of the justice or the propriety of any of the measures proposed.

By order of a meeting of the Journeyman house carpenters and Joiners.

F. F. RANDOLPH.

J. JOHNSON.  
Committee of arrangement.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 9th 1844.

## FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

A Temperance Lecture will be delivered This Evening in the Presbyterian Church, by Mr. Bernard. The choir belonging to the church will attend.

The Coos Skinner.—By a prospectus in another column it will be seen that Chapman's propose to commence another volume of the Coos Skinner about the middle of April. The former volumes rendered good service in the democratic cause, and we hope the forthcoming one may be extensively circulated. Subscribers' names will be received at this office.

## MORE COONERY ON THE SUBJECT OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Three hundred legal voters deprived of their right of suffrage by whig election inspectors!!!—At a recent special election in New Orleans, for Senator, the whigs elected their candidate by about 50 majority, over which they crowded lustily, and held it up as a proof that Clay would carry the state of Louisiana, and be the next President. When the facts are made known—when the daring manner in which the whigs trampled under foot the rights of hundreds of citizens to procure this result—are known, it will be seen that the victory is a meagre one indeed, and one which will cover the whig party with everlasting infamy.

The whig inspectors of elections, prompted by the Clay Club, by whom the plot was concocted, deprived more than 300 naturalized citizens of their right of suffrage!!!

These voters had been all legally naturalized and many of them had voted at previous elections; their papers had been granted by a whig judge, and were filed out in the usual form; but the inspectors declared them insufficient, and rejected the votes. Some suspicion being excited that the papers (being granted by a whig) might have been purposely and fraudulently made out in an informal manner, the Attorney General and Judge Maurian were immediately consulted, and both gave written opinions, that the papers were good, and the citizens entitled to vote. These opinions were unceremoniously rejected by the whig inspectors, and the refusal to receive the votes adhered to.

Three hundred citizens were thus deprived of their right of suffrage, to enable the whigs to elect their candidate, and to give them an opportunity of gratifying their hatred to the naturalized citizens. This party frequently arrogates to itself the title of the law and order party; with how much reason this wanton outrage on the dearest rights of their fellow citizens will clearly show. It is astonishing that this flagrant injustice was quietly submitted to. But the democrats are a law-abiding people, and the aggrieved feel convinced that the legal tribunals of their adopted country will protect them and redress their wrongs. We understand proceedings will be forthwith commenced against the election inspectors for their wanton and arbitrary course.

The New Orleans Herald quotes the following opinions of Chief Justice Marshall to show the rights of the voters, and prove the illegality of the course of their oppressors. The whigs usually affect the most profound veneration for the opinions of Chief Justice Marshall, but in this case they do not scruple to trample them under foot: even his opinions availed nothing in preventing the consummation of this audacious conspiracy to disfranchise the devoted naturalized citizens:

"In the case of Spratt, 4 Peters, 393. The court admitted Spratt as a citizen was a judgment of the circuit court; and this court cannot look behind it and inquire what testimony it was pronounced. The various acts on the subject of naturalization submit the decision upon the rights of aliens to courts of record. They are to receive testimony, to compare it with the law, and to judge on both law and fact. If their judgment is entered on record in legal form, it closes all inquiry; and like any other judicial act, is complete evidence of its validity."

In Start, v. Chesapeake Co. 7 Cranch, 420 the court unanimously decided, "If need not appear by the record of naturalization that all the requisites prescribed by law for the admission of aliens to the rights of citizenship have been complied with." The judgment of the court admitting the alien to become a citizen is conclusive that all the prerequisites have been complied with."

Thus we see that the vile frauds practiced in 1840 are to be enacted again, with even more desperation, if possible, in 1844. But the coons have commenced the game too soon—they have shown the clever foot so early that their base designs will not only avail them nothing, but must react on themselves, and prove eventually benificial to the democratics.

All they have gained by the operation is the election of one Senator, whose seat—let us dare claim it—will be contested by his

opponent. The inspectors have rendered themselves liable not only to imprisonment, but also to a civil action for damages in each case where a legal voter was denied his right to vote. The result is to be hoped will show these pinks of morality and decency—these friends of "law and order"—that "honesty is the best policy."

The whigs of this county should hold another convention immediately and pass some more flattering resolutions on the subject of naturalized voters. They would be exceedingly appropriate just at this time.

**VAN BUREN IN THE SOUTH.**—At the Louisiana Democratic convention on the eighth January, a vote by parishes was taken on the subject of the next Presidency. It stood—Van Buren 57, Calhoun 30. Van Buren was then unanimously and by acclamation declared the first choice of the democracy of Louisiana for President, and Calhoun the second choice, and the delegates to the Baltimore convention were instructed to vote accordingly. A series of resolutions, being an able exposition of the principles of our party, were adopted, and the convention adjourned. The utmost harmony, good feeling and enthusiasm pervaded the meeting and characterized its proceedings. The Little Magician is deservedly popular in every part of the Union; the real democracy everywhere feel that they owe it to him and to themselves to make amends for the vile means used to defeat him in 1840. The fiat has gone forth, the people are determined that Van Buren shall be their next President, and next fall they will carry their high resolve into effect.

**Pennsylvania safe for Van Buren.**—An immense Democratic gathering convened at Harrisburg on the 18th ult., and UNANIMOUSLY recommended Van Buren and Johnson as the choice of the people of the Keystone State for President. The whigs have been flattering themselves that divi ions and dissensions existed among the democracy of Pennsylvania; that Van Buren was not their choice, and he will be the next President. When the facts are made known—when the daring manner in which the whigs trampled under foot the rights of hundreds of citizens to procure this result—are known, it will be seen that the victory is a meagre one indeed, and one which will cover the whig party with everlasting infamy.

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These, like most other whig predictions, resemble "the baseless fabric of a vision," and the indomitable democracy of that great state will, at the next election annihilate coonery, and leave not a wreck behind."

**MISSISSIPPI.**—Hon. Jesse Speight (democrat) has been elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi, in place of Mr. Henderson (Whig) whose term of service expires on the 4th March next.

At the late whig convention in Indianapolis, Oliver H. Smith, the ex-Senator, and author of "the other side of facts," expressed his deep regret that he saw "so few foreigners in attendance." Probably they had heard from New Orleans, and not exactly approving of the way 300 of their fellow citizens were disfranchised by the whigs of that city, though it best to keep aloof from such a dangerous party.

Oliver also thought "a different treatment than what had been practised ought to be extended to these people." Very true. As an act of justice the whigs should treat the naturalized citizens better than they have done; but they need not expect to get their votes by it. The naturalized citizens have seen so much oppression in the old world that they naturally attach themselves to that party here which advocates the most liberal measures. Hence they are nearly all democrats.

## REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

We have received from Hon. E. A. Hannegan a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Merrick for the reduction of postage.

Section 1—Provides that the postage on each letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, for any distance under 100 miles, shall be 5 cents; over 100 miles 10 cents, and an additional 5 or 10 cents for every extra quarter of an ounce.

2. Newspapers not exceeding 1325 square inches may be sent to subscribers living in the same county free of postage; out of the county, not exceeding 100 miles, half a cent, and over 100 miles one cent postage. Editors to furnish the department with a list of all papers mailed by them; in default of which their papers will be charged the present rate of postage.

3. Pamphlets, magazines, and every other description of printed matter, to be charged 2½ cents, if of no greater weight than an ounce, for less than one hundred miles, and 5 cents if over 100 miles; one cent to be added for each additional ounce.

4. Authorizes the postmaster-general, in case the quantity of printed matter in any post-office on the subject of naturalization submit the decision upon the rights of aliens to courts of record. They are to receive testimony, to compare it with the law, and to judge on both law and fact. If their judgment is entered on record in legal form, it closes all inquiry; and like any other judicial act, is complete evidence of its validity."

In Start, v. Chesapeake Co. 7 Cranch, 420 the court unanimously decided, "If need not appear by the record of naturalization that all the requisites prescribed by law for the admission of aliens to the rights of citizenship have been complied with." The judgment of the court admitting the alien to become a citizen is conclusive that all the prerequisites have been complied with."

Thus we see that the vile frauds practiced in 1840 are to be enacted again, with even more desperation, if possible, in 1844. But the coons have commenced the game too soon—they have shown the clever foot so early that their base designs will not only avail them nothing, but must react on themselves, and prove eventually benificial to the democratics.

All they have gained by the operation is the election of one Senator, whose seat—let us dare claim it—will be contested by his

9. Allows members of Congress, instead of the franking privilege, a number of free stamps equal to five per day for their whole term of service, to be delivered to them at the commencement of each session. Every letter to which such stamp is attached, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to be free of postage. The excess over the half ounce to be chargeable.

10. Prohibits [or attempts to] the establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of mailable matter, under a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars.

11, 12, 13, and 14 provide penalties for all owners, captains, and hands on steamboats or ships, foreign or American, and owners, managers, &c. of rail roads or stage lines, which shall carry any letters or other mailable matter, singly or in packages; or any agent or messenger of a private express line; also for all persons transmitting letters or packages by any conveyance other than the mail.

15 and 16 relate to forwarding the mail on steamboats.

17. Defines "mailable matter" to mean all letters, magazines and pamphlets not exceeding 8 oz. in weight; bound books excepted. A traveller is graciously permitted to "have and take with him or her, for his or her own use, any book, pamphlet, magazine or newspaper"!!!

This is a very wise and liberal provision; one for which the people of this free country can never be sufficiently thankful to their masters. If a man is lucky enough to have a book, magazine or newspaper (Whether he have paid the printer or no,) the government will graciously permit him to carry it with him when travelling, without exacting postage—providing he do not lend it to a friend; as the permission only extends to these articles when taken for his or her own use.

The first nine sections of this bill we think are well enough; and would, if adopted, probably meet the wishes of those who desire a reduction of postage, and at the same time diminish the receipts of the department. But the remainder of the bill is highly objectionable, and contains many obnoxious features to which the people of these United States will never submit. It is entirely out of the question for the general government to seek to exercise the arbitrary power herein proposed, of prohibiting individuals, and owners or agents of railroad cars, steam boats or stages, from carrying what they please to term "mailable matter." As well might they attempt to prohibit the transportation of any particular article of merchandise or commerce. The best way to put down competition, will be for the department to show more energy and liberality in its business. Let them carry the mail with as great speed and certainty, and charge as low or lower rates as private individuals would do the same service for, and there will be no danger of competition.

We notice no provision in this bill to continue the privilege now enjoyed by editors of receiving their exchange papers free of postage. Was this omission accidental or designed? It will cut down the exchange lists of the poor country editors most wilyly, and yield no corresponding advantage to the department. We submit their case to the merciful consideration of Congress.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.**—Senate, Jan. 21.—Among various others

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a petition from Philadelphia, asking for the purchase of the U. S. States Bank building for a custom-house.

Mr. PHELPS presented resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, in favor of the present tariff.

Mr. STURGEON presented resolutions of the Legislature of Pa., against the construction of a bridge over the Ohio, at Wheeling.

The tariff bill of Mr. McDUFFIE, with Mr. EVANS report thereon, again came up and Mr. EVANS replied at length and with ability and clearness to Mr. McDUFFIE's propositions. Without concluding he gave

And the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

January 23.—Mr. White of Indiana presented the Resolution of the Legislature of Indiana instructing him to vote for refunding the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson and against the adoption of Wm. Cost Johnson's plan or for any plan providing for the distribution of the proceeds from the seales of the Public Domain.

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Gen. JACKSON AND SANTA ANNA.—Gen. Santa Anna, who refused to release a prisoner named Bradley, at the intercession of Sir Henry Pottinger greatly on the account of the explicit manner in which it admits that the monopoly of the Hong is an end, as well as on account of the friendly spirit which it manifests. In courtesy and good sense, the answer of Keeling would bear a comparison with the best European documents of a similar kind, a circumstance which shows most strongly how salutary an effect the services given to the Chinese in the late war has produced, and how entirely they have abandoned their old habits of insolence and bullying.

**ACQUITTAL OF AMELIA NORMAN.**—This unfortunate girl whose trial in New York for attempting to stab her seducer we noticed last week, has been acquitted. She left the City Prison, in New York, on Saturday morning, escorted by Dr. McCreedy, to the wharf home humbly offered her by Mrs. Child, an inmate of her family. From all we learn, however, says the New York Express her health and mind has received a blow which will probably, ere a great while, place her beyond the reach of kindness or of friends.

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**REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.**—We have received from Hon. E. A. Hannegan a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Merrick for the reduction of postage.

Section 1—Provides that the postage on each letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, for any distance under 100 miles, shall be 5 cents; over 100 miles 10 cents, and an additional 5 or 10 cents for every extra quarter of an ounce.

2. Newspapers not exceeding 1325 square inches may be sent to subscribers living in the same county free of postage; out of the county, not exceeding 100 miles, half a cent, and over 100 miles one cent postage. Editors to furnish the department with a list of all papers mailed by them; in default of which their papers will be charged the present rate of postage.

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## SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Briton at Boston Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, we have Liverpool papers to the 4th instant, inclusive.

The King of Holland, William Frederick Count of Nassau, is dead.

Madame Catalini is dead.

The public have not forgotten the sad signs

under which whiggery opened its melancholy administration—the falling of the scroll with

the motto of the Union from the talons of the eagle over the Vice Presidents chair, while

Mr. Webster was unveiling the federal poli-

cies—the falling of the right arm of the em-

blems of justice at the summit of the east-

ern portion of the Capitol—the falling of the

flag of all the States, stretched across the

Pennsylvania avenue, to grace the President

Harrison's triumphal entry, the rote parting

and consigning the ensigns of the States to

the mire of the streets—and the end of the

first month exhibiting the avenue so gaily

dressed at the beginning, to make an auction

of federal pride in its ill-gotten victory,

shrouded in mourning drapery, from the Pres-

ident's mansion to the Capitol, &c. &c.—

These ill-founding auspices, which were

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## POLITICS IN OREGON.

Under the above striking heading we find the following paragraph in an exchange paper. The truth of it will not be doubted by any one acquainted with the enthusiastic GILPIN. It is a pretty thing in politics—equally gratifying to both parties—partaking, as it does, more of the romance of patriotism than of the prejudices of party.—Missouri.

"In one of the Prairie sketches of the Picayune, we find related an incident of a political character, which occurred at Rock Independence. On the remarkable rock, says the writer, in the course of the afternoon, we painted the name of Henry Clay in large letters. Our paint was a boiled mixture of powder, Buffalo grease and glue which resists the action of the rain and wind with great tenacity. This was on the 22d of July, and when we returned in September, we found we had the name of Martin Van Buren in letters three times as large, placed over our inscription "by Wm. Gilpin." Gilpin was some two or three years since editor of the St. Louis Argus, and followed us out in company with young Lieut. Fieumont, the topographic engineer. Finding the name of Clay on the rock he determined not to be outdone in advancing the interests of his party, and up went Martin Van Buren, in mammoth capitals, over the head of Henry Clay. History shows how war was once carried into Africa, and this chapter may record how politics have been promulgated in the Rocky Mountains.

It will be seen in our congressional columns that several movements were made in reference to Oregon. A bill was brought in by Mr. Hughes of Missouri with a view to its settlement, and ordered to be printed.—Mr. Owen of Indiana offered a joint resolution, the object of which was to have England notified according to the treaty, that the arrangement permitting common occupancy to her on our territory should terminate at the end of the specified term. This is the business way of proceeding to bring the question between the United States and Great Britain, as to the title to Oregon, finally to an issue. It is important that this joint should pass both Houses soon, so that before this Congress separates on the 4th of March 1845 we may have an opportunity of legislating in regard to Oregon, untrammel'd by all treaties.—Globe.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.  
PROPOSALS FOR THE 3d. VOL. OF

## The Coon Skinner.

There is no doubt but that in the coming Presidential election, the Federal Wings will complete making extraordinary exertions for success. Indeed not only the busy notes of preparation are already heard, but we see them, here, at least making efforts, which, if not timely met by corresponding activity on the part of the democratic party, will not only underlie that was accomplished by our brilliant victory of last year, but place it beyond the power of the democratic party to right the ship of state, so laboriously handled, and so disgracefully stranded by those just sent auto destra.

To be sure, we doubt if the tremendous amounts of British gold which were expected in the fraudulent elections of 1840 will again be advanced by British Bondholders and stockholders; but the bonds of this country will still entice them. Money has already been liberally subscribed to purchase the Presidency for Henry Clay; or in other words, to purchase the charter of a great mammoth Bank to control the nation. Its train would consequently follow all the evils under which the country has groaned a few years past. It matters not with the federalists how often the people have condemned their candidate, their Bank, or their party principles—Knowing they must bear to exist as a party without some great lever, as a Bank, a High Tariff, or a National Debt, to keep the turbulent Democracy, as they call the masses of the people, in subjection, they will this year make their last desperate struggle. They are well aware that the people are becoming every day enlightened; and thus consequently know that as this is the case, monarchical principles and Toryism must give way to EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

As we have had evidence, in this state at least, of an attempt to revo all the humbugs and miserable fandangos of 1840. We say attempt, because it has already been tried, but failed. But that the same living publications are to be circulated, that new lies are to be invented, old ones revamped, and sent over the country gratuitously, or under the ranks of the federalists, we are willing to believe. Nay, it has been announced by lately distinguished federal whigs in public, and is further proved by some of the agents employed. What then is the duty of the Democratic Party? Is it not to meet falsehood with fact? Is it not to meet appeals to the passion by argument? Is it not to practice statistics from authentic sources, before the people, instead of a coon skin and hard shelling? Is it not to place the truth before them and to let them exercise their own judgment? Is it not to reason with them rather than attempt to sing them out of their senses by senseless jargon?

Small we then to the work! The editors of the Sentinel will not fail to perform their part, so far as their humble abilities permit. It is now for the democratic party to say, whether, by doing what we believe they will admit to be theirs they will sustain us.

We propose to commence the publication of an extra sheet, to be called the Coonskinner, commencing about the middle of April, and to continue six months, or to the Presidential election.

We are aware that some of our party have objected to the title of the paper. This is but a trifle, either way. From experience, we are satisfied with it. What if it were called by our opponents? It is mere matter of taste only. As any other name, &c.

We desire that our friends will take the pains that they did last year, and as much more as they think the crisis demands. Names may be sent in, but the money need not be sent till the first of April. Then we should like to have it so as to send a large edition to each county in the state.

## PREMIUMS.

A copy of the Revised Code will be given to the person sending us the largest list of subscribers.

One year's subscription to the Indiana State Sentinel will be given to him who sends us the next largest list.

A premium of 100 copies of Gov. Whitcomb's pamphlet on the Tariff will be given to the county sending the greatest number previous to the 1st of April.

## TERMS.

[Cash always in advance]  
One copy 6 m miles 0 50  
Ten copies (100) sent to one ad'ree 4 00  
or 40 cents each.

Twen y (copies sent to one address) 7 00  
or 35 cents each

N. B. It is desirable that persons should club together and have the whole number of papers directed to some one of them. In this way we are better prepared to mail them rapidly, and supply them with the earliest intelligence.

Our contemporaries will lay an under-renewed obligation by giving the above a few inscriptions which favor shall always be reciprocated when occasion offers.

Subscribers names will be received at the Fort Wayne Sentinel Office.

J. W. WALLACE. J. W. DAWSON.  
**WALLACE & DAWSON,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
FORT WAYNE, Ia.

Office in the second story of Barnes' Brick, on Columbia street.

## SAW LOGS WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the highest price for any quantity of good Saw Logs delivered on the bank of the Canal, at any point within 30 miles of Fort Wayne.

He intends to give the full value for all logs he buys, and will pay in goods or lumber within reach of the canal will find this a good opportunity to turn it to profit.

SAML. EDGALL,  
Aquaduct Mills,  
Fort Wayne, Feb. 3, 1844. 1831

**Administrator's Notice.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of C. W. EWING, late of Allen county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are notified to present them for settlement. The said estate is solvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Ad'm'r.  
Jan. 20, 1844.

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## New GOODS.—Hamilton & Williams.

On the north side of Columbia-street, opposite the Cypher House.

**A**RE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter supply of **GOODS**. They have now on hand a very general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.**

consisting in part of the following:

Pilot Cloth, wool dyed, Beaver Cloth  
Broad Cloth and Cambric, of all qualities  
A very large assortment of Satinets, of all qualities  
From 3s per yard and upwards.  
Woolen and cotton Flannels, Alpacas  
English and French Merinos.

A full assortment of **FAMILY GROCERIES** always on hand;

also **HARDWARE** and **QUEENSWARE**.

H. & W. have just received an extensive assortment of best **JUNIALLI**

**IRON**, consisting in part of

15,000 lbs. com. bar Iron, 3,000 lbs. horse shoe bar, 3,000 lbs. square bar, suitable for harrow teeth,

with a general assortment of nail rod, band, small round iron, &c.

100 boxes Pennsylvania GLASS, embracing all sizes just received.—All of which will be sold

wholesale or retail at **VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH**. All kinds of PRODUCE bought

at the highest price.

### Cash for Wheat

Will at all times be paid by **HAMILTON & WILLIAMS**, delivered at their Mill one hundred feet in the rear of their Store.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 17, 1843.

### Western Merchants with Eastern Prices.

## New Establishment--NEW GOODS.

### CATLIN & MARSH

**MAY** be found with an entire new stock of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Leather, &c. &c.** which they are now opening at the

### OLD UNITED STATES SALOON,

which has been fitted up as a store.

As the printer is waiting for this sketch, and our goods have not yet all come to hand (thanks to the FORWARDING Merchants below) we must postpone full particulars till the next *Sentinel*. In the mean time call and examine our stock, which if not quite as heavy as some of our neighbors' will be found to consist of a well selected assortment of Goods suited to the season and the wants of the country.

We had like to have forgot to note that our goods

### Will be Sold very Cheap;

but even if we had, that fact would soon have been made known at the counter.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 20. 1843.

### Stoves!! Stoves!!

A splendid Assortment of Cook, Parlor and Box STOVES, of the most approved patterns now in use, for sale at

### WOOD'S New Hardware Establishment,

on Calhoun street, one door south of Sanders' Grocery.

### Pratt's improved Premium Cooking Stoves

Combination do do

### Apollo Parlor, Minerva Parlor and Box Stoves,

of all sizes and prices, of the most beautiful Castings, and manufactured from the best *Scotch* Pig Iron. Those wishing any thing in the Stove Line will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we have got the

Cheapest and best lot of Stoves in the Western Country.

Connected with the above establishment is a

Tin, Copper, & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

and we shall endeavor to keep on hand a general assortment of TIN, COPPER, and SHEET IRON WARE of the best quality, and at LOW PRICES.

Russia and English Stove Pipe will be kept on hand or made to order. Also, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Brass Kettles, Tin Plates, &c. &c. Country merchants supplied on the most liberal terms. All orders thankfully received, and fulfilled with neatness and dispatch.

Again we say, give us a call if you want GOOD BARGAINS, and don't forget WOOD'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 5.

## HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has this week opened a large and extensive assortment of **GENERAL HARDWARE**, at the store formerly occupied by Dr. Joyce, consisting in part of

Nails, screws, rivets, shovels, spades,

Manure and hay forks, hoes, X-cut & mill saws

Table and pocket cutlery, locks, latches,

Door handles, butts, screws, files, axes, hatchets

Hammer, coffee mills, Britannia ware, lanterns

Lamps, tea trays, powder, shot, flasks, pouches

Brick trowels, candlesticks, wool & brass faucet

Tea Kettles, saucepans, sandpans, tops, bedpans, &c. &c.

In addition to the above articles, we have

Brass, copper, tin, & iron pipes, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of fancy articles, such as

Buttons, ribbons, lace, shawls, &c. &c.

And many other articles, too numerous to mention.

The above goods are brought directly from the importers, and will be sold for CASH

much cheaper than before sold in this place. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine.

H. DURRIE.

Oct. 14.

### New Goods, Cheap for Cash.

SAMUEL HANNA & SON and THOMAS HAMILTON have associated themselves together for mercantile purposes, under the firm of

### HANNA, HAMILTON & Co.

They are now opening a large assortment of Goods, comprising every variety of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware, &c.

In Hanna's New Brick Store, Corner of Barr and Columbia streets.—They design doing business for Prompt Pay alone, and will sell as low as goods can be had anywhere in the state. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz.

Broad Cloths, various colors and qualities  
Satinettes, Cambrics, Jean, Linen, &c.

White and cold flannels; cotton flannels

Marinines, creponnises, silks, fine muslins

Calicoes of the latest style, from 6s to a yard

Brown and bleached shirts, girdles and sheetings

Laces, ribbons, and an endless variety of fancy articles.

Silk and cotton handkerchiefs, shawls

embracing as large and general an assortment of goods as was ever offered to this city, and which we will

### Sell unusually CHEAP.

We invite the attention of our old friends and citizens, and solicit their custom, as we hope by a close application to business, and by keeping every article usually called for in a store to make the interest of the citizens of this and the surrounding counties to call and give us their custom. We will take

All kinds of Produce at its Highest Price.

Hanna, Hamilton, & Co. having extensive and convenient Warehouses adjoining the Canal, are prepared to do

Storage and Forwarding Business,

to which they will give strict attention. They will do any business of the kind, the country re-

wire, and forward to all who favor them with their custom.

Oct. 14.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 23, 1843.

W<sup>O</sup>OD wanted in payment

for the Sentinel.

**PRODUCE.**—The highest market price paid for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Pease, Butter, Eggs, &c. &c. &c.

**RECEIVED** direct from Pittsburgh, and on hand at the Cash, and Produce Store, a load of light 50 kegs salt, nos. 3 to 20, 20 bushel window glass, all sizes, a fine assortment of glass ware, which we will sell at advance on Pittsburgh price.

E. G. & R. P. JONES.

500 pieces Prints of latest styles and well execu-

ted patterns, from 5 to 25 cents per yard.

An extensive assortment of brown Sheetings

Cotton Yarn, Wicking, and Batting,

With a general assortment of Laces, Ribbons

Shawls, Hosiery, Hair, caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Woolen and cotton Flannels, Alpacas

English and French Merinos.

A full assortment of **FAMILY GROCERIES** always on hand;

also **HARDWARE** and **QUEENSWARE**.

H. & W. have just received an extensive assortment of best **JUNIALLI**

**IRON**, consisting in part of

15,000 lbs. com. bar Iron, 3,000 lbs. horse shoe bar, 3,000 lbs. square bar, suitable for harrow teeth,

with a general assortment of nail rod, band, small round iron, &c.

100 boxes Pennsylvania GLASS, embracing all sizes just received.—All of which will be sold

wholesale or retail at **VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH**. All kinds of PRODUCE bought

at the highest price.

5ALT.—For a few lbs. for cash.

**HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.**

**WANTED**—1500 lbs. BEES WAX for which

an unusually high price will be paid.

SISKEAR & CHITTENDEN.

June 7, 1843.

M. LEWIS & I. MARSH,

**Copper, Tin, and sheet Iron**

**Manufacturers.**

COLUMBIA STREET, FORT WAYNE,

HAVE formed a partnership, and intend carrying on the above business at all their various branches, under the firm of Lewis & Marsh. They will keep on hand or make to order every article in their line, which they will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as any other establishment in the country.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Beeswax, &c. taken in exchange for goods.

They have on hand a lot of the celebrated

Premium **ook ukg. Stores**,

from Peters, Jenks, which will be sold cheaper than ever before known in this part of the country.

Persons wanting a good stove would do well to call and examine, as they are prepared to give great bargains.

Sept. 22, 1843.

**N.Y. & N. J.**

AND

**INDIANA HOUSE.**

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the **WASHINGTON HALL**, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

Hotels furnished with excellent liquors.

Stables provided with an abundance of feed, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER T. TILMO'S.

Aug. 4, 1843.

New and Cheap Saddler's Shop.

**Saddlery at Eastern Prices.**

W. M. BOWEN has opened

His Sodder's Shop in the room over E. Stapleford's Ancient Store,

on Columbia street, where he means to make and sell every article in his line much lower than ever before offered in town.

Persons and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call as they may depend on being supplied with good articles at extraordinary low prices.

Well made Saddles from \$10; Bridles from \$1

all other articles equally low.

A liberal discount from these prices will be made to country merchants and other wholesale purchasers.

Carriages Trimmed on short notice. Repairing and other work done to order.

Most kinds of country work taken for work.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 2, 1843.

G. H. MITTON & WILLIAMS

UNIATTA IRON & NAILS of every size.

HANNA & HAMILTON

Furniture and Chais for sale, or exchanged for County produce.

PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!

J. P. TINKHAW in

the office of his law office, will call at his law office, west of R. W. Tay.

hot store, on Columbia street, and see the quality and price of his Furniture and Furniture.

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